

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. 5-00-162

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR
OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FACILITY
TULARE COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Board) finds that:

1. The County of Tulare (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill about 5 miles southwest of Porterville, in Section 18, T22S, R27E, MDB&M as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
2. The facility consists of one existing unlined waste management unit (Unit) covering 71 acres, as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The facility is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 302-13-01 and 302-13-02.
3. On 23 October 1992, the Board issued Order No. 92-214, in which the facility was classified as a Class III waste disposal site for the discharge of municipal solid wastes in accordance with the regulations in effect when the order was issued. This Order classifies the Unit as a Class III landfill that accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (Title 27).
4. On 17 September 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-200, amending Order No. 92-214 and implementing State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste.

SITE DESCRIPTION

5. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the Unit ranges between 1.0×10^{-4} and 1.7×10^{-3} cm/sec.
6. The closest Holocene faults are approximately 20 miles to the east. Recorded magnitudes of seismic events along these faults range between 4.5 and 4.9 on the Richter scale.

7. Land within 1,000 feet of the facility is used for agriculture and individual residences.
8. The facility receives an average of 11.02 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Porterville Station. The mean pan evaporation is 80.8 inches per year as measured at the Tulare Station.
9. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event is estimated to range between 3.0 and 3.5 inches, based on the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 100-year, 24-hour Precipitation Map, dated December 1972.
10. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year flood plain based on the National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Number 065066, Panel No. 1050 B, dated 29 September 1986.
11. There are four domestic and 12 agricultural groundwater supply wells within a one-mile radius of the site. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed. Three domestic wells are within 1,000 feet of the landfill and their I.D. numbers are: 22S/R27E-13A1; 22S/R27E-13H1; 22S/R26E-13R1; and 22S/R27E-18D1.

WASTE AND SITE CLASSIFICATION

12. The Discharger discharges municipal solid wastes, which are defined in §20164 of Title 27.
13. The site characteristics where the Unit is located (see Finding No. 5) do not meet the siting criteria for a new Class III landfill contained in §20260(a) and (b)(1) of Title 27. As such, the site is not suitable for operating new Units or lateral expansions of existing Units for the discharge and containment of Class III wastes as described in Finding No. 12, without the construction of additional waste containment features in accordance with §20260(b)(2) of Title 27 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62.

SURFACE AND GROUND WATER CONDITIONS

14. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition* (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin. This Order implements the Basin Plan.
15. Surface drainage is toward the Tule River in the Tule Delta Hydrologic Area (558.20) of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

-3-

16. The landfill is on the floor of the southern San Joaquin Valley. The designated beneficial uses of the Tule River, as specified in the Basin Plan, are: municipal, agricultural, industrial service, and industrial process supply; water contact and non-contact water recreation; warm fresh water habitat; preservation of rare, threatened, and endangered species; and groundwater recharge.
17. The first encountered groundwater is about 53 to 81 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 352 feet MSL to 319 feet MSL. The groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 10 feet. Historic groundwater elevation data indicates that the depth to groundwater has been as high as 30 feet below the native ground surface.
18. Monitoring data indicates that background groundwater quality has a specific electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 720 and 970 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 460 and 600 mg/l.
19. The direction of groundwater flow is toward the west. The direction of groundwater flow varies seasonally and periodically flows between S82°W and N73°W. The average groundwater gradient ranges between approximately 0.010 and 0.020 feet per foot. The average groundwater velocity is 1.1 feet per year.
20. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply.
21. The Friant-Kern Canal is the nearest surface water body to the landfill and passes immediately along the eastern and southeastern margins of the landfill. The Friant-Kern Canal is concrete lined. The base of the Friant-Kern Canal is 20 feet above the landfill's base. Average seepage from the Friant-Kern Canal is 154 acre-feet per linear mile of lined canal per year. Landfill operations should not impact the Friant-Kern Canal.
22. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has constructed a siphon beneath the Friant-Kern Canal to accommodate surface water flow from the Old Deer Creek (see Attachment A). Water that accumulates at the siphon is channeled via an unlined ditch to the facility's storm water retention/percolation basin.
23. The location of the landfill within the Old Deer Creek drainage system creates the potential for laterally moving water in the unsaturated zone (interflow groundwater) to flow beneath the Friant-Kern Canal and into the facility's waste management unit.
24. A 1986 investigation indicated that a perched groundwater zone existed at an elevation of 358 feet UDGS Datum (37 feet below ground surface) during the installation of monitoring

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

-4-

well M-2 adjacent to the facility equipment yard. Adequate information is not available to indicate whether this perched groundwater zone currently exists since the monitoring well M-2 boring and construction logs indicate that the well was sealed from 35 to 38 feet below ground surface and the well screen installed from 41 to 51 feet below ground surface. Although information is not available to indicate whether this perched groundwater zone currently exists, it may recur with increased precipitation. A possible perched groundwater zone has also been detected at an elevation of approximately 330 feet USGS Datum (78 feet below ground surface) in monitoring well M-1 in 1991.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

25. A total of ten groundwater monitoring wells have been installed around the perimeter of the waste management unit (see Attachment B). The current groundwater detection monitoring system consists of downgradient wells M-2, M-3, M-4A, M-4B, M-6, M-7, and M-8. The background groundwater monitoring system consists of wells M-1 and M-5. Monitoring well M-2 is currently dry. Monitoring well M-9 is used for the collection of groundwater elevation data only. Groundwater samples are currently being collected from monitoring wells M-1, M-3, M-4A, M-4B, M-5, M-6, M-7, and M-8.
26. The Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at this Unit does not satisfy the requirements contained in Title 27. Adequate background data has been collected, but a statistical analysis of the data has not been conducted. To complete the detection monitoring program, the Water Quality Protection Standard needs to be completed by establishing the statistical background concentration limits for the naturally occurring wastes constituents. This Order establishes a date for the submission of a statistical analysis of available data to establish a water quality protection standard.
27. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are typical waste constituents detected in a release from a landfill, and are the primary waste constituents detected in groundwater beneath a municipal solid waste landfill (see Finding Nos. 32 and 33). Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a Unit.
28. Sections 20415(e)(8) and (9) of Title 27 provide for the non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a Unit in accordance with §20415(b)(1)(B)2.-4. of Title 27. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.
29. The Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Section 20080(a)(1) of Title 27. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the

Board to specify requirements to protect underground or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.

30. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a Unit, this Order specifies a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data.
31. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a Unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL), indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing will be conducted to determine whether there has been a release from the Unit, or there is a source of the detected constituents other than the landfill, or the detection was a false detection. Although the detection of one waste constituent above its MDL is sufficient to provide for the earliest possible detection of a release, the detection of two waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

32. The 1987 Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test (SWAT) detected the volatile organic compounds: vinyl chloride; methylene chloride; tetrachloroethylene (PCE); 1,2-dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE); trichloroethylene (TCE); trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); chloroethane; 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); 1,4-dichlorobenzene; toluene; bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and di-n-butyl phthalate.
33. Subsequent groundwater detection monitoring from 1991 through 1999 detected the volatile organic compounds: PCE; TCE; 1,2-DCA; benzene; 1,1-DCA; cis-1, 2-DCE; 1,1-DCE; vinyl chloride; chloroethane; methylene chloride; DBCP; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; 1,3-dichlorobenzene; and dichlorodifluoromethane. The volatile organic compounds: PCE; TCE; 1,2-DCA; benzene; 1,1-DCA; cis-1, 2-DCE; 1,1-DCE; vinyl chloride; DBCP; and 1, 4-dichlorobenzene have been detected at concentrations that appear to have exceeded their respective Primary Maximum Contaminant Limit (Primary MCLs). DBCP has been detected in upgradient monitoring well M-5, indicating a possible off-site source for the DBCP. The inorganic constituents EC; TDS; alkalinity; chloride; iron; manganese; calcium; zinc; sulfate; and nitrate have been detected at concentrations that appeared to

exceed their respective background levels. Iron, nitrate, manganese, TDS, and EC concentrations, exceeding their respective Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limits (Secondary MCLs), have also been detected in one or more of the background monitoring wells at various times from 1991 through 1999. The City of Porterville discharges sewage sludge and effluent from the City's waste water treatment plant to the property immediately east of the landfill that appears to be a source for the elevated nitrate levels detected in the landfill's background and downgradient monitoring wells. Once the Water Quality Protection Standard is established (see Finding No. 26) an adequate determination can be made regarding which waste constituents exceed background levels.

34. The Discharger has not established and implemented an evaluation monitoring program at the site. An enforcement Order will be issued in the near future that will include a requirement for the implementation and completion of an evaluation monitoring program and corrective action in accordance with an included time schedule.
35. The Discharger does not intend to expand the facility at this time and no new Units have been proposed for construction.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

36. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code §21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, CCR, §15301.
37. On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 257 and 258, "federal municipal solid waste [MSW] regulations" or "Subtitle D") that apply, in California, to dischargers who own or operate Class II or Class III landfill units at which municipal solid waste is discharged. The majority of the federal MSW regulations became effective on the "Federal Deadline", which was on 9 October 1993. The USEPA has deemed the State of California to be an approved state, meaning that compliance with the applicable state regulations constitutes compliance with the corresponding portions of the federal Subtitle D regulations. These requirements implement the appropriate state regulations in lieu of Subtitle D. The Discharger needs to comply with all applicable provisions of Subtitle D that are not implemented through compliance with this Order or Title 27.
38. These requirements implement the prescriptive standard and performance goals of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005 et seq. (Title 27).

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

-7-

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

39. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.
40. The Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
41. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.
42. Any person adversely affected by this action of the Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the action. The petition must be received by the State Board within 30 days of the date of issuance of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing the petition will be provided on request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 92-214 is rescinded, and Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200 is amended to delete the Teapot Dome Landfill, which is on line No. 77, and that the County of Tulare, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' or 'designated waste' is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is as defined in Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2510 et seq., and 'designated waste' is as defined in Title 27.
2. The discharge of wastes outside of the existing Unit or portions of the existing Unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
3. The discharge of waste to a closed Unit is prohibited.
4. The discharge shall not cause the release of pollutants, or waste constituents in a manner which could cause a condition of nuisance, degradation, contamination, or pollution of groundwater to occur, as indicated by the most appropriate statistical or

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

-8-

nonstatistical data analysis method and retest method listed in this Order, the Monitoring and Reporting Program, or the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements.

5. The discharge of solid waste, liquid waste, leachate, or waste constituents shall neither cause nor contribute to any degradation, contamination, pollution, or nuisance to surface waters, ponded water, or surface water drainage courses, including, but not limited to:
 - a. floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. increases in bottom deposits or aquatic growth;
 - c. an adverse change in temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond natural background levels;
 - d. the creation or contribution of visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin; and
 - e. the introduction or increase in concentration of toxic or other contaminants/pollutants resulting in unreasonable impairment of beneficial uses of waters of the State.
6. The discharge shall not cause any increase in the concentration of waste constituents in soil-pore gas, soil-pore liquid, soil, or other geologic materials outside of the Unit if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State — in either the liquid or the gaseous phase — and cause a condition of nuisance, degradation, contamination, or pollution.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Nonhazardous wastes shall only be discharged to the existing unlined Unit.
2. The discharge shall remain within the designated disposal area at all times.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Board of any flooding, unpermitted discharge of waste off-site, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.
3. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control, and construction.
4. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
5. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the Unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the unsaturated zone.
6. Surface drainage within the waste management facility shall either be contained on-site or be discharged in accordance with applicable storm water regulations.
7. The Discharger shall maintain a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* and *Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements* in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, or retain all storm water on-site.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Closure shall not proceed in the absence of closure waste discharge requirements.

E. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-00-162.
2. The Discharger shall provide Board staff a minimum of **one week** notification prior to commencing any field activities related to the installation, repair, or abandonment of monitoring devices, and a minimum of **48 hours** notification prior to the collection of samples associated with a detection monitoring program, evaluation monitoring program, or corrective action program.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

10-

3. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard (as defined in §20390 of Title 27) which is specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-00-162 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated April 2000. By **15 August 2000**, the Discharger shall submit a proposed water quality protection standard for review and approval by the Executive Officer. The time schedule approved by the Executive Officer is incorporated into, and becomes a part of, this Order.
4. The Water Quality Protection Standard for organic compounds which are not naturally occurring shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., US-EPA methods 8260 and 8270). The presence of non-naturally occurring organic compounds in samples from detection monitoring wells is evidence of a release from the Unit.
5. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-00-162.
6. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-00-162 and §20415(e) of Title 27.
7. For any given monitored medium, the samples taken from all monitoring points and background monitoring points to satisfy the data analysis requirements for a given reporting period shall all be taken **within a span not to exceed 30 days**, unless the Executive Officer approves a longer time period, and shall be taken in a manner that ensures sample independence to the greatest extent feasible.
8. Specific methods of collection and analysis must be identified. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be performed according to the most recent version of USEPA Methods, such as the latest editions, as applicable, of: (1) *Methods for the Analysis of Organics in Water and Wastewater* (USEPA 600 Series), (2) *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste* (SW-846, latest edition), and (3) *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (USEPA 600/4-79-020), and in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.
9. If methods other than USEPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology shall be submitted for review and approval by the Executive Officer prior to use. The Discharger may propose an alternate statistical method [to the methods listed under 27 CCR §20415(e)(8)(A-D)] in accordance with §20415(e)(8)(E) of Title 27, for review and approval by the Executive Officer.

10. The **methods of analysis and the detection limits** used must be appropriate for the expected concentrations. For the monitoring of any constituent or parameter that is found in concentrations which produce more than 90% non-numerical determinations (i.e., "trace" or "ND") in data from background monitoring points for that medium, the analytical method having the lowest method detection limit (MDL) shall be selected from among those methods which would provide valid results in light of any matrix effects or interferences.
11. **"Trace" results** - results falling between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit (PQL) - shall be reported as such, and shall be accompanied both by the estimated MDL and PQL values for that analytical run.
12. **MDLs and PQLs** shall be derived by the laboratory for each analytical procedure, according to State of California laboratory accreditation procedures. These MDLs and PQLs shall reflect the detection and quantitation capabilities of the specific analytical procedure and equipment used by the lab, rather than simply being quoted from USEPA analytical method manuals. In relatively interference-free water, laboratory-derived MDLs and PQLs are expected to closely agree with published USEPA MDLs and PQLs.
13. If the laboratory suspects that, due to a change in matrix or other effects, the true detection limit or quantitation limit for a particular analytical run differs significantly from the laboratory-derived MDL/PQL values, the results shall be flagged accordingly, along with estimates of the detection limit and quantitation limit actually achieved. **The MDL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest achievable concentration associated with a 99% reliability of a nonzero result.** The PQL shall always be calculated such that it represents the lowest constituent concentration at which a numerical value can be assigned with reasonable certainty that it represents the constituent's actual concentration in the sample. Normally, PQLs should be set equal to the concentration of the lowest standard used to calibrate the analytical procedure.
14. All **QA/QC data** shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, an explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recoveries. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (i.e., field, trip, or lab blanks), the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

12-

15. **Unknown chromatographic** peaks shall be reported, along with an estimate of the concentration of the unknown analyte. When unknown peaks are encountered, second column or second method confirmation procedures shall be performed to attempt to identify and more accurately quantify the unknown analyte.
16. The statistical method shall account for data below the practical quantitation limit (PQL) with one or more statistical procedures that are protective of human health and the environment. Any PQL validated pursuant to §20415(e)(7) of Title 27 that is used in the statistical method shall be **the lowest concentration (or value) that can be reliably achieved** within limits of precision and accuracy specified in the WDRs for routine laboratory operating conditions that are available to the facility. The Discharger's technical report, pursuant to §20415(e)(7) of Title 27, shall consider the PQLs listed in Appendix IX to Chapter 14 of Division 4.5 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations, for guidance when specifying limits of precision and accuracy in the WDRs. For any given constituent monitored at a background or downgradient monitoring point, an indication that falls between the MDL and the PQL for that constituent (hereinafter called a "trace" detection) shall be identified and used in appropriate statistical or nonstatistical tests. Nevertheless, for a statistical method that is compatible with the proportion of censored data (trace and ND indications) in the data set, the Discharger can use the laboratory's concentration estimates in the trace range (if available) for statistical analysis, in order to increase the statistical power by decreasing the number of "ties".
17. Upon receiving written approval from the Executive Officer, alternate statistical procedures may be used for determining the significance of analytical results for common laboratory contaminants (i.e., methylene chloride, acetone, diethylhexyl phthalate, and di-n-octyl phthalate). Nevertheless, analytical results involving detection of these analytes in any background or downgradient sample shall be reported and flagged for easy reference by Board staff.
18. The Discharger shall use the following nonstatistical method for the VOC_{water} and VOC_{spg} (Soil Pore Gas) Monitoring Parameters and for all Constituents of Concern which are not amenable to the statistical tests above (i.e., less than 10% of the data from background samples equal or exceed their respective MDL). Each qualifying constituent at a monitoring point shall be determined based on either:
 - a. The data from a single sample for that constituent, taken during that reporting period from that monitoring point; or

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

13-

- b. The data from the sample which contains the largest number of qualifying constituents, where several independent samples have been analyzed for that constituent at a given monitoring point; or
 - c. Background for water samples or soil-pore gas samples shall be represented by the data from all samples taken from applicable background monitoring points during that reporting period (at least one sample from each background monitoring point).
19. The method shall be implemented as follows:

- a. *For the Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring Parameter For Water Samples [VOC_{water}]:* For any given monitoring point, the VOC_{water} Monitoring Parameter is a composite parameter addressing all "qualifying VOCs" (in this case, VOCs that are detected in less than 10% of background samples).

The Discharger shall conduct verification testing (see Detection Monitoring Specifications E.20. and E.22 below, as appropriate) to determine whether a release of VOC_{water} Monitoring Parameter has occurred if the data for any monitoring point meets either of the following triggering conditions:

- 1) the data contains two or more qualifying VOCs that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
 - 2) the data contains one qualifying VOC that equals or exceeds its PQL.
- b. *For the Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring Parameter For Soil Pore Gas Samples [VOC_{spg}]:* the VOC_{spg} Monitoring Parameter is a composite parameter for soil pore gas addressing all "qualifying VOCs" detectable using either GC or GC/MS analysis or at least a ten liter sample of soil pore gas (e.g., collected in a vacuum canister). It involves the same scope of VOCs as does the VOC_{water} Monitoring Parameter. For the VOC_{spg} test, "qualifying VOCs" consist of all those VOCs which are detectable in less than 10% of background soil pore gas samples.

The Discharger shall conduct verification testing (see Detection Monitoring Specifications E.20. and E.22 below, as appropriate) to determine whether a release of VOC_{spg} Monitoring Parameter has occurred if the data for any monitoring point meets either of the following triggering conditions:

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

14-

- 1) the data contains two or more qualifying VOCs that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
 - 2) the data contains one qualifying VOC that equals or exceeds its PQL.
- c. *For Constituents of Concern:* For five-yearly testing of all Constituents of Concern (COCs), the "qualifying constituents" consist of COCs that show up in less than 10% of applicable background samples.

The Discharger shall conduct verification testing (see Detection Monitoring Specifications E.20. and E.22 below, as appropriate) to determine whether a release of COCs has occurred if the data for any monitoring point meets either of the following triggering conditions:

- 1) the data contains two or more qualifying constituents that equal or exceed their respective MDLs; or
 - 2) the data contains one qualifying constituent that equals or exceeds its PQL.
20. **Non-Statistical Method Retest.** A non-statistical test method may be used by the Discharger to analyze the monitoring data for which it is impractical to conduct a statistical analysis. A non-statistical test method shall include a procedure to verify that there is "measurably significant" evidence of a release from the Unit. For the VOC_{water}, VOC_{spg}, and nonstatistical COC test, the Discharger shall use a discrete retest consisting of two new samples from each indicating monitoring point. The Discharger shall conduct the retest for the standard nonstatistical method as follows:
- a. **For VOC_{water} and VOC_{spg}.** Because the VOC composite Monitoring Parameter (for water or soil pore gas) is a single parameter which addresses an entire family of constituents likely to be present in any landfill release, **the scope of the laboratory analysis for each of the two retest samples shall include all VOCs detectable in that retest sample.** Therefore, a confirming retest, in accordance with Section Q.3. or Q.4., above, for either triggering condition in either of the two retest samples, shall have validated the original indication even if the detected constituents in the confirming retest sample(s) differs from those detected in the sample which initiated the retest.
 - b. **For Constituents of Concern.** Because all Constituents of Concern that are jointly addressed in the non-statistical test above, remain as individual Constituents of Concern, **the scope of the laboratory analysis for the non-statistical retest of Constituents of Concern shall address only those**

constituents detected in the sample which initiated the retest. Therefore, the list of "qualifying constituents" for use in the retest, under Section Q.5., shall consist of those constituents which provided the original indication at that monitoring point. If the retest meets either triggering condition in either of the two retest samples, the retest shall have validated the original indication.

21. **Response to Detection in Background of VOCs** (or any other constituent which is not naturally in the background and thus is not amenable to statistical analysis):

a. Any time the laboratory analysis of a sample from a background monitoring point, sampled for VOCs, shows either:

- 1) two or more VOCs at or above their respective MDL; or
- 2) one VOC at or above its respective PQL.

Then the Discharger shall:

- a) **immediately** notify the Board by phone;
 - b) follow up with written notification by certified mail **within seven days**;
 - c) obtain **two** new independent VOC samples from that background monitoring point; and
 - d) send such samples for laboratory analysis of all detectable VOC's **within thirty days**.
- b. If either or both the new samples validates the presence of VOC(s), using the above criteria, the Discharger shall:
- 1) **immediately** notify the Board about the VOC(s) verified to be present at that background monitoring point, and follow up with written notification submitted by certified mail **within seven days** of validation; and
 - 2) if the Discharger believes that the VOC(s) in background is from a source other than the Unit, then:
 - a) **within seven days** of determining "measurably significant" evidence of a release, submit to the Board by certified mail a Notification of

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

16-

Intent to make such a demonstration pursuant to §20420(k)(7) of Title 27; and

- b) **within 90 days** of determining "measurably significant" evidence of a release, submit a report to the Board that demonstrates that a source other than the Unit caused the evidence, or that the evidence resulted from error in sampling, analysis or evaluation, or from natural variation in groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone
 - c. If the Executive Officer determines, after reviewing the submitted report(s), that the VOC(s) detected originated from a source other than the Unit, the Executive Officer will make appropriate changes to the monitoring program.
22. If the Executive Officer determines, after reviewing the submitted report, that the detected VOC(s) most likely originated from the Unit, the Discharger shall **immediately** implement the requirements of XI. Response To A Release, C. Release Has Been Verified, contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements.

F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with any prohibition or limitation of this Order for any reason, the Discharger shall notify the appropriate Board office by telephone **as soon as** it or its agents have knowledge of such noncompliance or potential for noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing **within two weeks**. The written notification shall state the nature, time, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to prevent recurrences and shall include a timetable for corrective actions.
2. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings of continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Executive Officer.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

17-

Such legible records shall show the following for each sample:

- a. Sample identification and the monitoring point or background monitoring point from which it was taken, along with the identity of the individual who obtained the sample;
 - b. Date, time, and manner of sampling;
 - c. Date and time that analyses were started and completed, and the name of the personnel and laboratory performing each analysis;
 - d. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving the sample, and the identity and volumes of reagents used;
 - e. Calculation of results; and
 - f. Results of analyses, and the MDL and PQL for each analysis.
3. A transmittal letter explaining the essential points shall accompany each report. At a minimum, the transmittal letter shall identify any violations found since the last report was submitted, and if the violations were corrected. If no violations have occurred since the last submittal, this shall be stated in the transmittal letter. The transmittal letter shall also state that a discussion of any violations found since the last report was submitted, and a description of the actions taken or planned for correcting those violations, including any references to previously submitted time schedules, is contained in the accompanying report.
 4. Each monitoring report shall include a compliance evaluation summary. The summary shall contain at least:
 - a. For each monitoring point and background monitoring point addressed by the report, a description of:
 - 1) the time of water level measurement;
 - 2) the type of pump - or other device - used for purging and the elevation of the pump intake relative to the elevation of the screened interval;
 - 3) the method of purging (the pumping rate, the equipment and methods used to monitor field pH, temperature, and conductivity during purging, the calibration of the field equipment, results of the pH, temperature,

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

18-

conductivity, and turbidity testing, and the method of disposing of the purge water) to remove all portions of the water that was in the well bore while the sample was being taken;

- 4) the type of pump - or other device - used for sampling, if different than the pump or device used for purging; and
 - 5) a statement that the sampling procedure was conducted in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan approved by the Executive Officer.
- b. A map or aerial photograph showing the locations of observation stations, monitoring points, and background monitoring points.
 - c. For each groundwater body, a description and graphical presentation of the gradient and direction of groundwater flow under/around the Unit, based upon water level elevations taken prior to the collection of the water quality data submitted in the report.
 - d. Laboratory statements of results of all analyses evaluating compliance with requirements.
 - e. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the run-off/run-on control facilities.
 - f. A summary and certification of completion of all **Standard Observations** for the Unit(s), for the perimeter of the Unit, and for the receiving waters. The Standard Observations shall include:
 - 1) For the Unit:
 - a) Evidence of ponded water at any point on the facility (show affected area on map);
 - b) Evidence of odors - presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source; and
 - c) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted refuse.
 - 2) Along the perimeter of the Unit:
 - a) Evidence of liquid leaving or entering the Unit, estimated size of affected area, and flow rate (show affected area on map);

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

19-

- b) Evidence of odors - presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source; and
 - c) Evidence of erosion and/or of day-lighted refuse.
 - 3) For receiving waters:
 - a) Floating and suspended materials of waste origin - presence or absence, source, and size of affected area;
 - b) Discoloration and turbidity - description of color, source, and size of affected area;
 - c) Evidence of odors - presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel from source;
 - d) Evidence of water uses - presence of water-associated wildlife;
 - e) Flow rate; and
 - f) Weather conditions - wind direction and estimated velocity, total precipitation during recent days and on the day of observation.
 - g. The quantity and types of wastes discharged and the locations in the Unit where waste has been placed since submittal of the last such report.
5. The Discharger shall report by telephone any seepage from the disposal area **immediately** after it is discovered. A written report shall be filed with the Board **within seven days**, containing at least the following information:
- a. A map showing the location(s) of seepage;
 - b. An estimate of the flow rate;
 - c. A description of the nature of the discharge (e.g., all pertinent observations and analyses);
 - d. Verification that samples have been submitted for analyses of the Constituents of Concern and Monitoring Parameters, and an estimated date that the results will be submitted to the Board; and

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

-20-

- e. Corrective measures underway or proposed, and corresponding time schedule.
6. The Discharger shall submit an **Annual Monitoring Summary Report** to the Board covering the reporting period of the previous monitoring year. This report shall contain:
- a. All detectable monitoring parameters and constituents of concern shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each monitoring point and background monitoring point, for all samples taken within at least the previous five calendar years. Each such graph shall plot the concentration of one constituent for the period of record for a given monitoring point or background monitoring point, at a scale appropriate to show trends or variations in water quality. The graphs shall plot each datum, rather than plotting mean values. For any given constituent or parameter, the scale for background plots shall be the same as that used to plot downgradient data. Graphical analysis of monitoring data may be used to provide significant evidence of a release.
 - b. Unless otherwise exempted by the Executive Officer, all monitoring analytical data obtained during the previous two six-month reporting periods, shall be presented in tabular form as well as on 3.50" computer diskettes, either in MS-DOS/ASCII format or in another file format acceptable to the Executive Officer. Data sets too large to fit on a single diskette may be submitted on disk in a commonly available compressed format (e.g. PKZIP). The Board regards the submittal of data in hard copy and in digital format as "...the form necessary for..." statistical analysis [§20420(h)], in that this facilitates periodic review by the Board.
 - c. A comprehensive discussion of the compliance record, and the result of any corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the Discharger into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
 - d. A map showing the area and elevations in which filling has been completed during the previous calendar year.
 - e. A written summary of the monitoring results, indicating any changes made or observed since the previous annual report.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

21-

G. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 258 (Subtitle D) that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-00-162, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable portions of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Title 27 and/or Subtitle D (27 CCR §20005 et seq. and 40 CFR 258 et seq.)*, dated April 2000, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
5. All reports and transmittal letters shall be signed by persons identified below:
 - a. For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president.
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.
 - c. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected or appointed official.
 - d. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in a, b or c above if;
 - 1) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in a, b, or c of this provision;
 - 2) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a Unit, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

22-

3) the written authorization is submitted to the Board.

- e. Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

6. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to the waters of the State resulting from noncompliance with this Order. Such steps shall include accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature, extent, and impact of the noncompliance.
7. The owner of the waste management facility shall have the continuing responsibility to assure protection of waters of the state from discharged wastes and from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of the Unit(s) and during subsequent use of the property for other purposes.
8. The fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order shall not be regarded as a defense for the Discharger's violations of the Order.
9. To assume ownership or operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer of this Order shall be approved or disapproved by the Board.
10. The Discharger shall conduct an annual review of the financial assurance for initiating and completing corrective action, and submit a report for Executive Officer review

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

23-

and approval. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for corrective action shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.

11. The Discharger shall conduct an annual review of the financial assurance for closure and post-closure maintenance, and submit a report for Executive Officer review and approval. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for closure and post-closure maintenance shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.
12. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
A. Water Quality Protection Standard Work Plan	
Submit a proposed water quality protection standard for review and approval of the Executive Officer. (see Detection Monitoring Specification E.3)	15 August 2000
B. Financial Assurance Review	
1. Annual Review of Financial Assurance for initiating and completing corrective action (see Provision G.10.)	1 October each year
2. Annual Review of Financial Assurance for closure and post-closure maintenance (see Provision G.11.)	1 October each year

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

4-

I, GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 16 June 2000.


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

VSM:vsm/rac

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 5-00-162
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR
OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

Compliance with this Monitoring and Reporting Program, with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), and with the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements for Nonhazardous Solid Waste Discharges Regulated by Title 27*, dated April 2000, is ordered by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 5-00-162.

A. REQUIRED MONITORING REPORTS

<u>Report</u>	<u>Due</u>
1. Groundwater Monitoring (Section D.1)	See Table I
2. Annual Monitoring Summary Report (Order No. 5-00-162, F.6.)	Annually
3. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring (Section D.2)	See Table II
4. Facility Monitoring (Section D.3)	As necessary
5. Response to a Release (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	As necessary

B. REPORTING

The Discharger shall report monitoring data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in Order No. 5-00-162 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements. Reports that do not comply with the required format will be **REJECTED** and the Discharger shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with the waste discharge requirements. In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. The data

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

2

shall be summarized in such a manner so as to illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. Data shall also be submitted in a digital format acceptable to the Executive Officer.

Each monitoring report shall include a compliance evaluation summary as specified in F. Reporting Requirements, of Order No. 5-00-162.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board in accordance with the following schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made.

<u>Sampling Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>	<u>Reporting Periods End</u>	<u>Report Date Due</u>
Monthly	Quarterly	Last Day of Month	by Semiannual Schedule
Quarterly	Quarterly	31 March	31 July
		30 June	31 July
		30 September	31 January
		31 December	31 January
Semiannually	Semiannually	30 June	31 July
		31 December	31 January
Annually	Annually	31 December	31 January

The Discharger shall submit an **Annual Monitoring Summary Report** to the Board covering the previous monitoring year. The annual report shall contain the information specified in F. Reporting Requirements, of Order No. 5-00-162, and a discussion of compliance with the waste discharge requirements and the Water Quality Protection Standard.

The results of any monitoring conducted more frequently than required at the locations specified herein or by the waste discharge requirements shall be reported to the Board.

C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit (Unit), the Water Quality Protection Standard shall consist of all constituents of concern, the concentration limit for each

constituent of concern, the point of compliance, and all water quality monitoring points.

The Water Quality Protection Standard for naturally occurring waste constituents consists of the constituents of concern, the concentration limits, and the point of compliance and all monitoring points. The Executive Officer shall review and approve the Water Quality Protection Standard, or any modification thereto, for each monitored medium.

The report shall:

- a. Identify **all distinct bodies of surface and ground water** that could be affected in the event of a release from the Unit or portion of the Unit. This list shall include at least the uppermost aquifer and any permanent or ephemeral zones of perched groundwater underlying the waste management facility.
- b. Include a map showing the monitoring points and background monitoring points for the groundwater monitoring program and unsaturated zone monitoring program. The map shall include the point of compliance in accordance with §20405 of Title 27.
- c. Evaluate the perennial direction(s) of groundwater movement within the uppermost groundwater zone(s).

If subsequent sampling of the background monitoring point(s) indicates significant water quality changes due to either seasonal fluctuations or other reasons unrelated to waste management activities at the site, the Discharger may request modification of the Water Quality Protection Standard.

2. **Constituents of Concern**

The constituents of concern include all the waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the Unit. The constituents of concern for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Table IV. The Discharger shall monitor all constituents of concern in Table IV every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program.

a. **Monitoring Parameters**

Monitoring parameters are constituents of concern that are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical

parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release from the Unit.
The monitoring parameters for the Unit are those listed in Tables I through III for the specified monitored medium.

3. Concentration Limits

For a naturally occurring constituent of concern, the concentration limit for each constituent of concern shall be determined as follows:

- a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to §20415 of Title 27; or
- b. By an alternate statistical method acceptable to the Executive Officer in accordance with §20415 of Title 27.

4. Point of Compliance

The point of compliance for the water standard at each Unit is a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the Unit.

5. Compliance Period

The compliance period for each waste management unit shall be the number of years equal to the active life of the Unit plus the closure period. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the Unit. The compliance period shall begin anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program.

D. MONITORING

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring program provisions of Title 27 for groundwater and the unsaturated zone, in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.1 of Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 5-00-162. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with a Sample Collection and Analysis Plan, which includes quality assurance/quality control standards, that is acceptable to the Executive Officer.

All point of compliance monitoring wells established for the detection monitoring program shall constitute the monitoring points for the groundwater Water Quality Protection Standard. All detection monitoring program groundwater monitoring wells and unsaturated zone monitoring devices, leachate (seepage) shall be sampled and

analyzed for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern as indicated and listed in Tables I through II.

Method detection limits and practical quantitation limits shall be reported. All peaks shall be reported, including those that cannot be quantified and/or specifically identified. Metals shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table IV.

The Discharger may, with the approval of the Executive Officer, use alternative analytical test methods, including new USEPA approved methods, provided the methods have method detection limits equal to or lower than the analytical methods specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

1. Groundwater

The Discharger shall install and operate a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a Detection Monitoring Program approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

The Discharger shall determine the groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional zone of saturation monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and report the results semiannually, including the times of highest and lowest elevations of the water levels in the wells.

A groundwater contour map and tabular data for each well shall be submitted showing the elevation of groundwater with respect to the elevations of the top and bottom of the screened interval and the elevation of the pump intake. The groundwater contour map and the tabular data shall be prepared quarterly and submitted semi-annually.

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the point-of-compliance wells, background wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table I.

The monitoring parameters shall also be evaluated each reporting period with regards to the cation/anion balance, and the results shall be graphically presented using a Stiff diagram, a Piper graph, or a Schueller plot. Samples for the

constituents of concern specified in Table I shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table IV every five years.

2. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a detection monitoring plan approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport samples in accordance with the quality assurance/quality control standards contained in the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

Unsaturated zone samples shall be collected from the monitoring devices and background monitoring devices of the approved unsaturated zone monitoring system. The collected samples shall be analyzed for the listed constituents in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table II. All detectable monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each monitoring point.

3. Facility Monitoring

a. Facility Inspection

Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, but no later than **30 September**, the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the facility. The inspection shall assess damage to the drainage control system, groundwater monitoring equipment (including wells, etc.), and shall include the Standard Observations contained in section F.4.f. of Order No. 5-00-162. Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed by **31 October**. By **15 November** of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report describing the results of the inspection and the repair measures implemented.

b. Storm Events

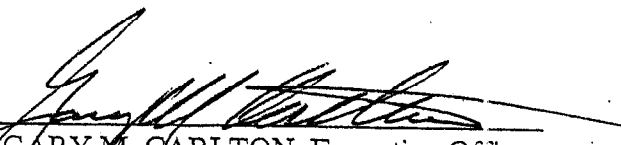
The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities for damage within 7 days following *major storm events*. Necessary repairs shall be completed within 30 days of the inspection. The Discharger shall report any damage and subsequent repairs within 45 days of completion of the repairs.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

7

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the effective date of this Program.

Ordered by:


GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer

16 June 2000

(Date)

VSM:vsm/rac

TABLE I
GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Field Parameters		
Groundwater Elevation	Ft. & hundredths, M.S.L.	Quarterly
Temperature	°C	Semi-annual
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Semi-annual
pH	pH units	Semi-annual
Turbidity	Turbidity units	Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Semi-annual
Chloride	mg/L	Semi-annual
Carbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Bicarbonate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Nitrate - Nitrogen	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sulfate	mg/L	Semi-annual
Calcium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Magnesium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Potassium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Sodium	mg/L	Semi-annual
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table III)	µg/L	Semi-annual
Constituents of Concern (see Table IV)		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	µg/L	5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	µg/L	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	µg/L	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	µg/L	5 years

TABLE II
UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

SOIL-PORE GAS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Monitoring Parameters		
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method TO-14)	$\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$	Semi-annual
Methane	%	Quarterly

TABLE III
MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:

pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Electrical Conductivity
Chloride
Sulfate
Nitrate nitrogen

Constituents included in VOC:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1 -Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)
Methyl bromide (Bromomethene)

TABLE III

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Continued

Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK: 2-Butanone)
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutylketone)
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene)
Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride
Xylenes

TABLE IV
CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

<u>Inorganics (dissolved):</u>	<u>USEPA Method</u>
Aluminum	6010
Antimony	6010
Barium	6010
Beryllium	6010
Cadmium	6010
Chromium	6010
Cobalt	6010
Copper	6010
Silver	6010
Tin	6010
Vanadium	6010
Zinc	6010
Iron	6010
Manganese	6010
Arsenic	7062
Lead	7421
Mercury	7470
Nickel	7520
Selenium	7742
Thallium	7841
Cyanide	9010
Sulfide	9030

Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone
Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)
Benzene
Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)
Bromodichloromethane (Dibromochloromethane)
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
Chloroprene
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)

TABLE IV

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
trans- 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)
1,1 -Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1, 1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)
cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans- 1,2-Dichloroethene)
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)
1,3-Dichloropropane (Trimethylene dichloride)
2,2-Dichloropropane (Isopropylidene chloride)
1,1 -Dichloropropene
cis- 1,3-Dichloropropene
trans- 1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)
Isobutyl alcohol
Methacrylonitrile
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
Methyl methacrylate
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
Naphthalene
Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)
Styrene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene; PCE)
Toluene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane, Methylchloroform
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC- 11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane

TABLE IV

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)
Xylene (total)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8270 - base, neutral, & acid extractables

Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Acetophenone
2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)
Aldrin
4-Aminobiphenyl
Anthracene
Benzo[a]anthracene (Benzanthracene)
Benzo[b]fluoranthene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene
Benzo[a]pyrene
Benzyl alcohol
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
delta-BHC
gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; DCIP)
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Butyl benzyl phthalate (Benzyl butyl phthalate)
Chlordane
p-Chloroaniline
Chlorobenzilate
p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-Chloro-3-methylphenol)
2-Chloronaphthalene
2-Chlorophenol
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Chrysene
o-Cresol (2-methylphenol)
m-Cresol (3-methylphenol)
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)
4,4'-DDD
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDT

TABLE IV

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Diallate
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
Dibenzofuran
Di-n-butyl phthalate
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,6-Dichlorophenol
Dieldrin
Diethyl phthalate
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
2,4-Dimethylphenol (m-Xylenol)
Dimethyl phthalate
m-Dinitrobenzene
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diphenylamine
Endosulfan I
Endosulfan II
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Ethyl methacrylate
Ethyl methanesulfonate
Famphur
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Hexachloroethane
Hexachloropropene
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene
Isodrin
Isophorone

TABLE IV

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Isosafrole
Kepone
Methapyrilene
Methoxychlor
3-Methylcholanthrene
Methyl methanesulfonate
2-Methylnaphthalene
Naphthalene
1,4-Naphthoquinone
1-Naphthylamine
2-Naphthylamine
o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroaniline)
m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)
p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)
Nitrobenzene
o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)
p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Di-n-butyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Diethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosodipropylamine (N-Nitroso-N-dipropylamine; Di-n-propyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Methylethyl nitrosamine)
N-Nitrosopiperidine
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
5-Nitro-o-toluidine
Pentachlorobenzene
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
Pentachlorophenol
Phenacetin
Phenanthrene
Phenol
p-Phenylenediamine
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; Aroclors)
Pronamide
Pyrene
Safrole
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
o-Toluidine
Toxaphene
Toluene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol

TABLE IV

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
0,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate
sym-Trinitrobenzene

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides:

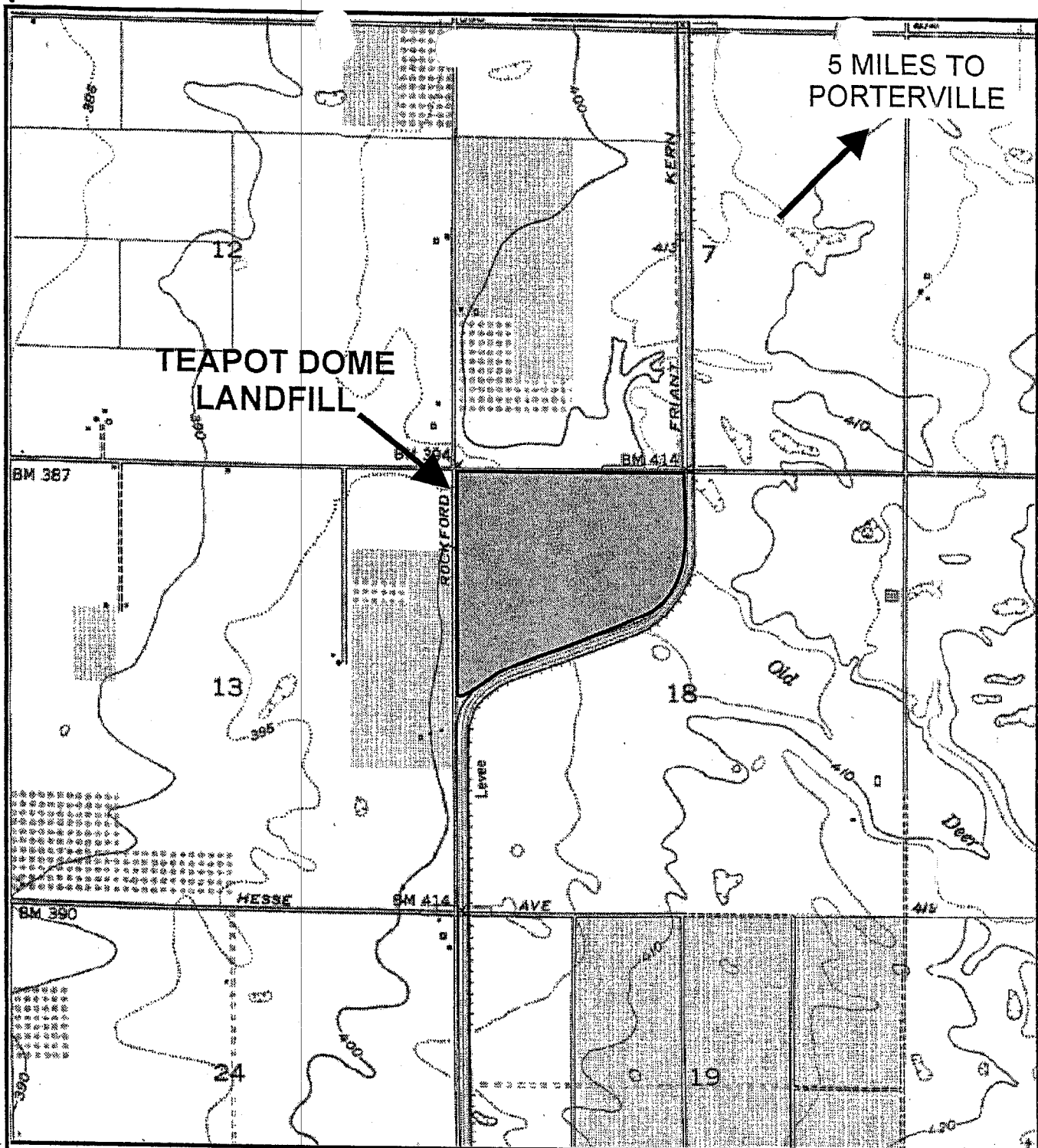
USEPA Method 8150

2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Dinoseb (DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4,5-TP)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Organophosphorus Compounds:

USEPA Method 8141

0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)
Dimethoate
Disulfoton
Methyl parathion (Parathion methyl)
Parathion
Phorate



LEGEND



FACILITY

0mi 1/3mi 2/3mi 1mi



Scale

MAP SOURCE: USGS 7.5' PORTERVILLE QUADRANGLE

(04/19/00)

(VSM)

ATTACHMENT A

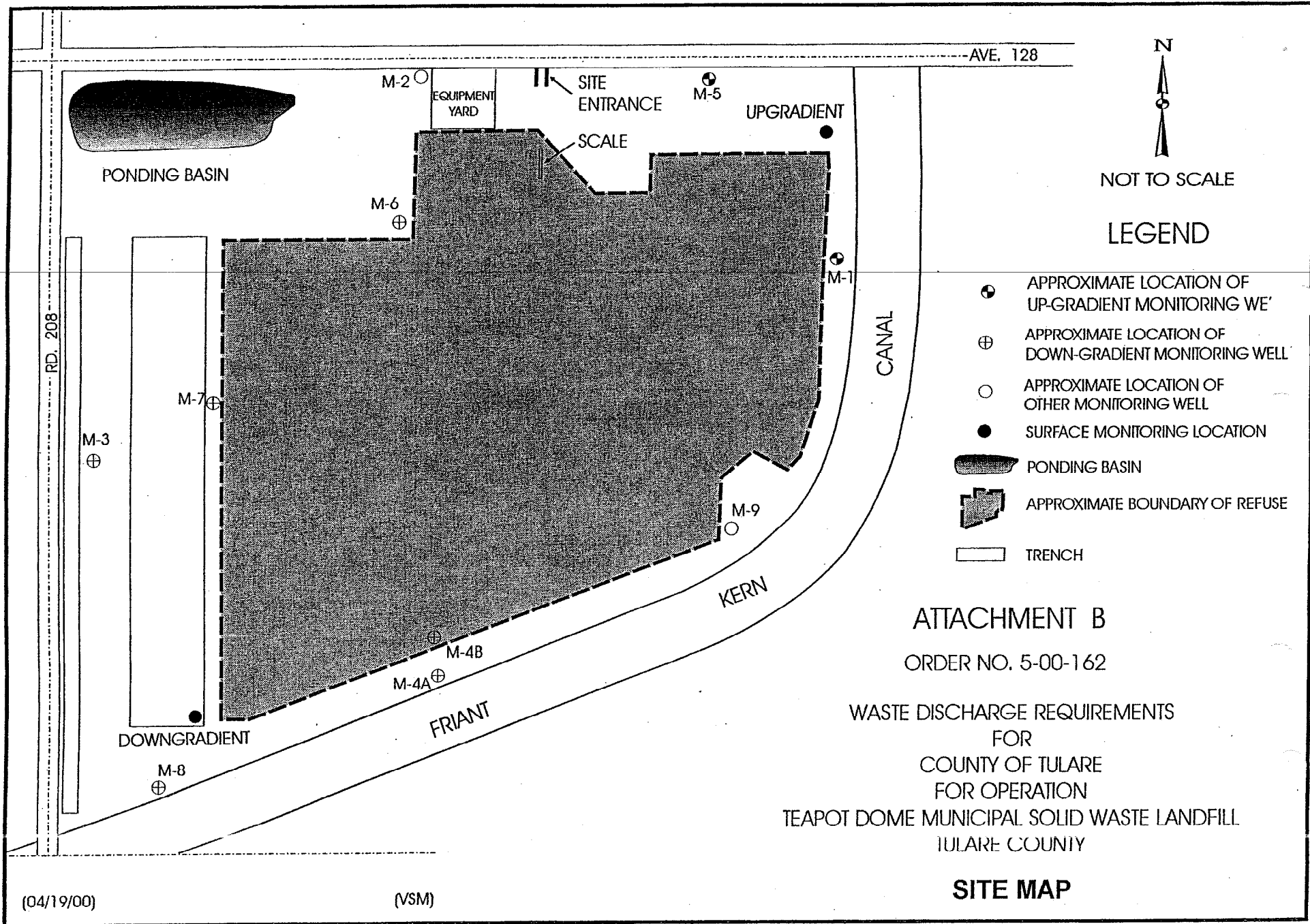
ORDER NO. 5-00-162

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR

COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION

TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
LANDFILL, TULARE COUNTY

LOCATION MAP



INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. 5-00-162
COUNTY OF TULARE
FOR OPERATION
TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
TULARE COUNTY

The County of Tulare owns and operates the Teapot Dome Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (landfill). The landfill is about five miles southwest of Porterville.

The climate in the southern San Joaquin Valley is semi-arid, with hot, dry summers and cool winters. The average annual precipitation is 11.02 inches and the mean pan evaporation is estimated to be 80.8 inches per year. The landfill is not within a 100-year floodplain according to FEMA maps

The landfill is in a topographically flat region of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin of the southern San Joaquin Valley. The ground surface slopes approximately 15 feet per mile toward the northwest. The landfill is within the Old Deer Creek drainage system that drains across the mid-fan deposits of the Kaweah River alluvial fan.

The Friant-Kern Canal is the nearest surface water body to the landfill and passes along the eastern and southeastern margins of the landfill. The Friant-Kern Canal is concrete lined. The base of the Friant-Kern Canal is 20 feet above the landfill's base. Average seepage from the Friant-Kern Canal is 154 acre-feet per linear mile of lined canal per year.

The existing waste management facility consists of one existing unlined waste management unit (Unit) covering 71 acres. The Unit is currently classified as a Class III landfill that accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27.

There are four domestic and 12 agricultural groundwater supply wells within a one-mile radius of the site. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed in the area of the landfill.

The first encountered groundwater is about 53 to 81 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations range from 352 feet MSL to 319 feet MSL. The groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as ten feet. Historic groundwater elevation data indicates that the depth to groundwater has been as high as 30 feet below the native ground surface. Monitoring data indicates background groundwater quality has a specific electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 720 and 970 micromhos/cm, with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ranging between 460 and 600 mg/l. Perched groundwater was detected in 1986 at an elevation of 358 feet UDGS Datum in the area of the facility equipment yard. A possible perched groundwater zone was detected in 1991 at an elevation of 330 feet USGS Datum in the area of groundwater monitoring well M-1.

COUNTY OF TULARE

FOR OPERATION

TEAPOT DOME MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

TULARE COUNTY

Groundwater monitoring of the unconfined groundwater zone has detected volatile organic compounds along the point of compliance of the landfill. The volatile organic compounds: PCE; TCE; 1,2-DCA; benzene; 1,1-DCA; cis-1, 2-DCE; 1,1-DCE; vinyl chloride; DBCP; and 1, 4-dichlorobenzene have been detected at concentrations that appear to have exceeded their respective Primary Maximum Contaminant Limits (Primary MCLs). DBCP has been detected in upgradient monitoring well M-5, indicating a possible off-site source for the DBCP.

The inorganic constituents EC; TDS; alkalinity; chloride; iron; manganese; calcium; zinc; sulfate; and nitrate have been detected at concentrations that appeared to exceed their respective background levels. Iron, nitrate, manganese, TDS, and EC concentrations, exceeding their respective Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limits (Secondary MCLs), have also been detected in one or more of the background monitoring wells at various times from 1991 through 1999. The City of Porterville discharges sewage sludge and effluent from the City's waste water treatment plant to the property immediately east of the landfill that appears to be a source for the elevated nitrate levels detected in the landfill's background and downgradient monitoring wells.

The Discharger's detection monitoring program for groundwater at this Unit does not satisfy the requirements contained in Title 27. To complete the detection monitoring program, the Water Quality Protection Standard needs to be completed by establishing the statistical background concentration limits for the naturally occurring wastes constituents.

Volatile organic compounds are often detected in a release from a landfill, and are the primary waste constituents detected in groundwater beneath a municipal solid waste landfill. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring, and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a Unit. Title 27 does provide for the non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a Unit. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data. The Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Section 20080(a)(1) of Title 27. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a Unit, this Order specifies a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data.

The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data in this Order provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of waste constituents from a Unit. The presence of two waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL), indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing will be conducted to

determine whether there has been a release from the Unit, or there is a source of the detected constituents other than the landfill, or the detection was a false detection. Although the detection of one waste constituent above its MDL is sufficient to provide for the earliest possible detection of a release in accordance with Title 27, the detection of two waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of detecting one waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

The Discharger has not established and implemented an evaluation monitoring program at the site. The implementation and completion of an evaluation monitoring program and corrective action program will be addressed in a future order.

On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 257 and 258, "federal municipal solid waste [MSW] regulations" or "Subtitle D") that apply, in California, to dischargers who own or operate Class II or Class III landfill units at which municipal solid waste is discharged. The majority of the federal MSW regulations became effective on the "Federal Deadline", which was on 9 October 1993. With the issuance of Resolution No. 93-62, the State Water Resources Control Board established a statewide policy for the regulation of discharges of municipal solid wastes consistent with Subtitle D. Following the issuance of Resolution No. 93-62, the USEPA deemed the State of California to be an approved state, meaning that compliance with the applicable state regulations constitutes compliance with the corresponding portions of the federal Subtitle D regulations. These requirements are consistent with Resolution No. 93-62 and Subtitle D, and implement the appropriate state regulations in lieu of Subtitle D. The Discharger also needs to comply with all applicable provisions of Subtitle D that are not implemented through compliance with this Order or Title 27.

The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this existing landfill is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code §21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, CCR, §15301. Revision of the waste discharge requirements updates the requirements to conform with the California Water Code and Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005 et seq.

VSM:vsm/rac:6/16/2000